

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A2
-- Many existing energy sources, particularly mineral oils (*e.g.*, petroleum-based fuels), release substantial amounts of pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM) upon burning. These pollutants cause respiratory diseases, other human ailments and, over time, death. These pollutants also poison the environment via acid rain, ground-level ozone and greenhouse-gas-induced global warming. -

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A3
-- The natural oil byproduct can include free fatty acid and unhydrolyzed fats/oils as primary constituents. The terms, "fat" and "oil," are generally used interchangeably herein. The term, "fat," is generally used in reference to animal products, while the term, "oil," is generally used in reference to vegetable products. However, recitations of either "fat" or "oil," as in "natural oil byproduct," can refer to a byproduct of either animal fat or vegetable oil or a combination of the two. Likewise, recitation of an "unhydrolyzed fat/oil" refers to an unhydrolyzed animal fat, an unhydrolyzed vegetable oil or a combination of the two. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A4
-- By substituting the natural oil byproduct, in whole or in part, for another fuel (such as number 2 fuel oil, number 6 fuel oil, coal and combinations thereof), an energy producer can achieve a substantial decrease in the emission of nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide and particulate matter. Particular advantages can be achieved by substituting the natural oil byproduct for the other fuel(s) in situations where a desired level of energy production cannot be achieved using only the other fuel(s) without violating pollutant-emission levels established by a regulatory agency. Pollutant-emission levels can be maintained at or below regulated limits by evaluating the respective emission concentrations from the natural oil byproduct and from the other fuel(s) and calculating the concentration ratio of the byproduct and the fuel(s) that will